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PLAIN SPEAKING BY MR R.A. BUTLER ON STERLING CRISIS

London, Jan. 24.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr R. A. Butler, said here today that the economic crisis through which Britain was passing was without precedent in her history.

He said that the recent Conference of Commonwealth Finance Ministers had revealed two important facts:

(1) Strong Sterling was of direct and pressing concern to the whole Commonwealth;

(2) The Commonwealth countries had resolved to take early and drastic action to maintain and increase the strength of Sterling with the ultimate objective of making it freely convertible.

In a speech to the Anglo-American Chamber of Commerce, Mr Butler said that a few days ago an American Senator had told him that there was no more chance of reviving the British economy than of bringing a dead horse back to life.

The Chancellor declared flatly that the Senator was mistaken. "We are members of an Administration directed by a Prime Minister who will not let himself be easily impressed by such language," Mr Butler said.

"We in this country have already taken some measures to reduce our overseas spending and to release more resources for export," Mr Butler said. "Further measures are necessary and they will be taken. The road ahead may not be altogether pleasant, but it is clearly signposted and we shall hurry along it with all possible speed. And we shall be strengthened in the knowledge that we do not travel the road alone but in company with the whole Commonwealth."

Praya Reclamation Authorised

Final authority to proceed with the new Praya Reclamation Scheme is notified in the Government Gazette today.

Definitive approval to construct the undertakings is proclaimed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council.

The reclamation, bounded to the east by the Naval Dockyard and to the west by a pitched slope 415 feet long, will be within a seawall to the north 935 feet long.

A public pier and a ferry pier will be built out of the seaward face of the reclamation. The new City Hall is to be built on part of this new reclamation.

New Resident General



M. Jean de Hautecloque, the new French Resident-General appointed to the new Mediterranean storm centre, Tunisia, escorted by General Garbay in front of the guard of honour on his arrival at Tunis last week. (London Express Service).

Nine Die In Heat Wave Scorching Australia

Sydney, Jan. 25.

The death toll rose to nine today in the heat-wave scorching four Australian States with temperatures of above 100 degrees.

The heatwave entered its fourth day today with little sign of relief from the record heat that caused the deaths of eight elderly persons and a ten-year-old child through exhaustion and caused hundreds of others to collapse in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia.

Every major town in western New South Wales and northern Victoria reported temperatures ranging from 100 to 111 degrees, while Adelaide had its first day without a 100-degree temperature when the thermometer dropped to 98 degrees on Thursday.

Citizens of Sydney and Melbourne were sleeping on the beaches by the sea through the stifling conditions. The heatwave brought a new menace on Thursday as huge bush fires sprang up in the four States and ran through the tinder-dry country at devastating speed.

Nearly 200 soldiers and civilians were fighting desperately to keep one fire away from the country's largest munitions plant in New South Wales. Fires raged three sides of the dump and sparks blowing over the area threatened to cause a major explosion.

The water shortage is acute in many areas and if the heatwave continues the water supply may be seriously threatened. —United Press.

One That Did Not Get Away

Fleetwood, Jan. 24.

The trawler *Jamaica* have into port tonight with an unusual catch: One brand new motor truck.

Charlie Mewa, the skipper, said the vehicle came up in his net off the Isle of Man on the Irish Sea. Aside from a cracked instrument panel it was undamaged.

Port authorities guessed it was washed off some freighter's deck cargo during recent severe storms. —Associated Press.

LOGIC OF EUROPEAN UNITY

New York, Jan. 24.

The New York Times, discussing General Dwight Eisenhower's statement of the case for European unity today quoted the General's assertion that "when you finally find something that must be done impossibilities disappear and become merely major obstacles."

"What General Eisenhower is plugging for is what we believe the people of half a dozen democracies of Western Europe truly want. It is the people who want this and it is the politicians as usual, who are bringing up the rear."

Though there are difficulties "there are great elements of unity too. If the immediate motivation is the menace from the East the fundamental driving force comes from something much less negative—a strong determination on the part of the free people of Europe to create a new political structure out of the catastrophic ruin of two world wars."

The Times said that "European unity is no longer an idle dream. It is something within our grasp and it can be accomplished within our time if we, the partners of the Western world, have the courage and patience and statesmanship to accomplish it."

The Herald Tribune said that General Eisenhower "can boldly propose a constitutional convention for Western Europe not because he expects quick or final results from such a gathering but because the pattern of history has fallen into such a form that this is the logical if not the ultimately inevitable next step." —United Press.

CRITICAL SITUATION LOOMING ALONG SUEZ CANAL

British Troops Under Stand-By Orders: Patrol Ismailia

Ismailia, Jan. 24.

Both British Army and Royal Air Force units were standing by tonight and plans to put the whole of Britain's garrison in Egypt on a footing approaching war had already been put into operation.

British staff officers regard the situation as the most critical since the abrogation of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty in October.

Batteries of anti-aircraft guns, which were rushed into position last night to defend Moascar and other garrisons against possible air attacks, have been followed by an increase in armour at strategic positions around Ismailia and other vital British communication centres.

Knock-Out Plan Against Malaya Reds

Singapore, Jan. 25.

Sensational new measures to knock out, or at least cripple, the Malayan Communist gangs will soon be put into operation.

Though the Army is putting the strictest black-out on the plans it can be said that hitherto untried methods will be used in some of the worst Red areas.

The Forces are now putting the "finishing touches" on a big anti-bandit punch which may coincide with the arrival of General Templer, the new High Commissioner.

Recent reports from captured and surrendered Reds indicate a worsening of morale among the "hungry, harassed and distressed" guerrillas who have been plagued in the past months by non-stop rain in the jungle.

The new bid to strike at the heart of Communist power in Malaya may lead to a vast improvement in the position. —London Express Service.

Infantrymen today consolidated their defences along Ismailia's Quay Mohammed Ali road—"Sten Gun Alley"—opposite, digging weapons pits and trenches along the Canal banks and sitting scores of mortar positions.

Three infantry battalions patrolled the town.

Throughout the Canal Zone British troops were ready to repress quickly and ruthlessly any attack by either Egyptian regular or irregular forces.

One British staff officer said: "We are waiting for the gauntlet to be flung down. I do not believe that there will be any half measures after that happens."

Any lingering hopes that Egypt might change her attitude of hate against the British appear to have faded in the minds of the military authorities here.

TENSE ATMOSPHERE

The atmosphere in Ismailia is tense, with everyone looking over his shoulder and at night retiring behind shuttered windows. In the town's once-crowded French Club, a handful of Canal company employees sat strangely silent over their drinks, brooding on what tomorrow or the next day might bring.

By mid-afternoon now, the Club is nearly deserted as members leave hurriedly for their homes before the Mullahs' calling call to prayer from nearby mosques announces another sunset and another tense night. —United Press.

EGYPT'S RESOLUTION

Cairo, Jan. 24.

Ibrahim Farag Pasha, the Egyptian acting Foreign Minister today told the newspaper *Al-Balagh* that Egypt would not call off the "Commando" activities in the Suez Canal Zone.

Commenting on reported British suggestions to facilitate the resumption of the Anglo-Egyptian talks, he said: "The British forces must withdraw to their camps as a preliminary step to complete the evacuation and the only proof of Britain's goodwill."

Egypt had already wasted considerable time in negotiations with Britain but was still willing to reach an agreement "establishing a state of friendship on the footing of perfect equality," he added.

"Or else Egypt will continue the national struggle to the bitter end," he said. —Reuter.

Tallulah's Maid On Probation

New York, Jan. 24.

Tallulah Bankhead's former maid-secretary, Mrs Evelyn Cronin, was today given a suspended sentence for stealing from the actress by altering cheques for expenses.

Judge Stevens, a Negro, presiding at his first major case, sentenced her to one to two years on each of three counts but suspended execution and placed her on probation indefinitely. This means freedom.

Mrs Cronin rose to thank him. "Do not thank me," he said. "If she had been a little younger I would have sent her to gaol." —Reuter.

Walks Over Half Europe To Safety

Paris, Jan. 24.

The Police today questioned Jean Paul Picard, 33-year-old Frenchman, who claimed that he had walked across half of Europe after escaping from a Soviet labour camp where he had been since 1945.

He said that he was captured by the Germans during World War II and sent to a prisoner of war camp in Frankfurt-on-Oder, East Germany. Red Army troops who occupied the camp in 1945 sent him to a labour camp in Odessa, on the Black Sea.

Picard said he had worked 12-hour days in Russian mines and factories. He claimed that he escaped last November and walked through Western Russia, Poland and Germany before reaching Liege in Belgium.

Yesterday, completely exhausted and wearing a tattered French Army uniform, he staggered into a Liege Police station.

French policemen brought him to Paris today to verify his statements. —Reuter.

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London Bus Strike Off

London, Jan. 24.

The two-day unofficial strike by 500 London busmen was called off tonight.

Leaders of the strike, which was not supported by the union, urged the men to return to work tomorrow pending negotiations on the suspension of two new rules which would be in force on Sunday, a day which they claimed made them cover an extra half journey a day.

Full Water Supply During Holiday

It was announced by the Water Authority this morning that a full water supply will be available to all districts during the Christmas and New Year holidays.

The Water Authority has been working since last autumn to ensure that there would be no interruption of water supply during the busy holiday season.

Gas Supply Without Coal!

Cardiff, Jan. 24.

The Wales Gas Board today disclosed the first results of an experiment—the first of its kind in Britain—in supplying to householders gas made from a mixture of oil byproduct and air.

It completely does away with the use of oil and contains the possibility of immense savings of coal.

The experiment started this week at Whitland, Carmarthenshire, where there is no coal plant serving the town's 240 consumers.

The new gas is made from butane mixed with three parts of air.

The experiment is being treated by the Gas Council of Britain as a pilot experiment for the whole country. The system is already in use in France. The experiment is described as a "complete success." —Reuter.

H.R.H.'s Aid To War On Cancer

Ottawa, Jan. 24.

Princess Elizabeth is donating to Canada's fight against cancer \$7,000 given her in Canada to help her favourite charities.

It was announced today that Her Royal Highness has presented that sum to the King George VI Silver Jubilee Cancer Fund. This considerable sum of \$7,000 given her by the Province of Manitoba, \$1,000 given by Prince Edward Island and \$1,000 by the City of Ottawa during the recent royal tour.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

The Weakness Of France

THE turn in French politics looks for the moment to be encouraging. The youthful new Premier, M. Faure, gained his vote of confidence with a sound majority and has survived immediate tests with comparative ease. There is no confidence, however, that this will last. The powerful Socialist group in the Assembly, having refused seats in the Cabinet, is holding its hand, but without promise that it do so beyond the crucial meetings connected with the European Army and the Atlantic Treaty Organisation in Lisbon shortly to convene. Yet France, like many others, is in imminent danger—danger of inflation, danger of economic catastrophe, and danger in the sphere of international politics which she has yet to gird herself to meet. She has been lifting her voice on these matters in the councils of the West; the Schuman Plan is hers, the plan for a European Army is hers. And just as they are in critical phases, (the Schuman Plan adopted in principle is not launched, the European Army is not fully shaped even in outline) the Faure Government, as its predecessor was, is subject to overthrow on a relatively trivial pretext. The weakness of French Governments, their day-to-day liability to dismissal, and their consequent exposure to different kinds of pressure, are features no less characteristic of the Fourth French Republic as they were of the Third. The chronic lack of stability not merely damages France, but constantly embarrasses her best friends. The roots of the evil run back through the whole of France's modern parliamentary history. Its cause has been the multiplicity of parties and the origin of that must be sought in the electoral system known as the Second Ballot. Under the Fourth Republic the Second Ballot has been abandoned, but unfortunately the same multiplicity of

party and parliamentary working live on. Though the Assembly is nominally elected by proportional representation, its method appears to have its chief attraction in that the old habits can persist. At the moment there are five main parties, two pledged in opposition to the Centre groups, and numerous other minor parties, whose members sway from side to side as the mood dictates. Four Prime Ministers have contrived to govern in this way for short spells—M. Bidault, M. Schuman and M. Pleven (M.R.P.), and M. Queuille (Radical). But all their Governments have been very weak; for each had to perform like a circus-rider bestriding three horses, and the defection of any one of the three would suffice to bring him down. For such defections there are frequent occasions in home politics, particularly between the M.R.P., who are bound to give some help to the Catholic schools, and the Socialists, who would lose votes to the Communists if they did not resist such a policy. Thus it would seem impossible to get a strong French Government during the lifetime of the present Assembly; nor do many people suppose that, if by the same methods another Assembly were elected, it would be much, if any, better. The only remedy is another electoral system. Let French democrats condescend to imitate. Let them note how in Britain and America plain majority election produces two parties, or how in Sweden and Belgium the form of proportional representation there used produces three. Either of these has demonstrably yielded far better results than the multiplicity of parties which obtains in France. What is the alternative? A violent overthrow of democracy by either Gaullism or Communism. For no great nation will acquiesce in being weakly governed for ever.

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A REMINDER OF
PAST HISTORY

President Truman (right), Mr. Dean Acheson and Mr. Winston Churchill, complete with long cigar, examines colour prints of the Potsdam Meeting in 1945 which was attended by the President and Mr. Churchill.—Express Service.

ARRESTS OF
NEPALESE
INSURGENTS

New Delhi, Jan. 24. About 800 rebels have been taken prisoner by Government troops, the Nepalese Ambassador to India, General Singh, told newspapermen tonight. General Singh said he had a telephone conversation with the Nepalese Prime Minister, who told him that a former member of the Nepalese Congress Party, Dr. K. I. Singh, was responsible for the disorders. Dr. Singh, who had been arrested and was to be tried for murder, theft and armed attacks, was being detained in the Secretariat of the Government Palace, General Singh continued. He added that about 1,200 supporters of Dr. Singh attacked the Palace to free their leader. General Singh also affirmed that Dr. Singh was a member of the Nepalese Congress Party.

Troops For Tibet

New Delhi, Jan. 24. Chinese troops are continuing to arrive in the region of reports reaching here from Kalimpong on the India-Tibet border. The report added that many Chinese soldiers have died from the cold, which has been particularly severe this year.—France-Press.

Vision Of United States Of
British Africa
OPPORTUNITY TO
STAKE A CLAIM

London, Jan. 24. Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said here today that he had always visualised that one day there would be a "United States of British Africa" as rich if not richer in potential than the United States of America.

Sir Godfrey, who is in London trying to negotiate a federal constitution for Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, was replying at a meeting of the Royal Empire and Royal African Societies to a question as to whether he thought the East African territories—Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda—would join Central Africa in forming a great dominion.

He warned: "Britain will eventually be left with nothing but this little island if she is not careful."

"In recent times Great Britain has lost territory and spheres of influence," Sir Godfrey said. "Everything is turning against you. You have to import all your raw materials and you will have to find a home for your surplus population."

"Now you have got an opportunity, by being reasonable people and by trusting your own kith and kin on the spot, to stake a claim to South Central Africa, where your ideas and the British way of life will prevail."

BETTER JUDGES

The Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister claimed that there was no trouble with the Africans in his country. Those who knew their future depended on good race relations were better judges of such problems than Government officials in London.

The blessed word "partnership" had been adopted by Whitehall, he said, but partnership was not practised in those countries for which the British House of Commons was responsible.

Several thousand African voters could be added to the electoral roll in Southern Rhodesia if they wished but they were not interested, he said.

A NECESSITY

He opposed the nomination of African members for the proposed Federation because that would divide membership by colour rather than by policy. He also opposed the nominating of Europeans to represent

Africans because that suggested that ordinary members were incapable or unwilling to do so. The average Southern Rhodesian knew that if he wished to stay in Africa he must carry the African with him.

A hostile majority would make the situation impossible. For economic reasons he must raise the African standard of living by education and improved economic conditions.—Reuter.

PRESS GAG
SCRAPPED
BY COLONY

Hamilton, Jan. 24. Bermuda's Assembly, which banned the newspaper Royal Gazette for publishing a debate, has been told to scrap its gag on the Press.

But the select committee which investigated the ban said the Gazette's action was a deliberate challenge to authority and contempt of the House.

The debate was on the dollar question. It was public, but the Assembly later banned reports on it.

The Gazette published a report. That was December 17. Now the committee says the position taken by the Gazette's editor was that he and not the House should decide what was in the public interest.

The fact that the report caused no alarm "was beside the point."

'A CHALLENGE'

The committee came to the conclusion that reporting a banned debate was the same as publishing a report of a secret session because "in both cases it is a challenge to authority."

Bermuda's Solicitor-General told the committee that though both Houses in Britain have wide powers, Colonial Parliaments have few.

The committee recommended an inquiry to see if legislation to correct this should be passed. The report will be debated by the Assembly.

Technical note: All reporting of Parliament in Britain is a breach of privilege, but this is never enforced unless a secret session is declared.

SHEIKH MOURNED

Khartoum, Jan. 24. An estimated 20,000 mourners converged on the Sudan's Gezira cotton belt today to pay homage to one of the country's noted religious leaders, 85-year-old Sheikh Abdel Baghi Hamid En Nil, who died this morning.

Sheikh Abdel Baghi was leader of a religious tribal sect known as the Arakia, which is predominant in the northern Gezira area.—Reuter.

Atomic Bomb
Too Much Of
A Bogey?

San Antonio, Jan. 24. The chief of the armed forces' Special Weapons Project says the atomic bomb is vastly over-rated in the public mind.

"People must become aware that the A-bomb is not as all-powerful and all-destructive as it is reputed to be," Lieutenant-Colonel McDonald told the 16th annual International Medical Assembly here last night.

"We'd all be dead right now if the bomb could do everything that has been attributed to it," he said. "It is a conventional weapon, subject to the same laws of physics which control all other explosives."

Col. McDonald said that radiation danger especially is misunderstood. "If you're caught in the field of radiation, you'll be killed anyway by the effect of the heat and blast," he said. "So, there's no point of worrying about radiation."

The best A-bomb shelter was a hole in the ground, he added.—Associated Press.

Approval By
Parliament
In Paris

Paris, Jan. 24. National Assembly tonight ratified the admission of Greece and Turkey into the North Atlantic Organisation by 519 votes to 101.

The Communists were the only party to vote against. The Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman, told the Assembly that France would do all she could to convince her Allies about the inclusion of Morocco and Tunisia in the Atlantic defence system, taking into account new developments in those countries and the fact that Morocco had an important place in the Atlantic defence system.

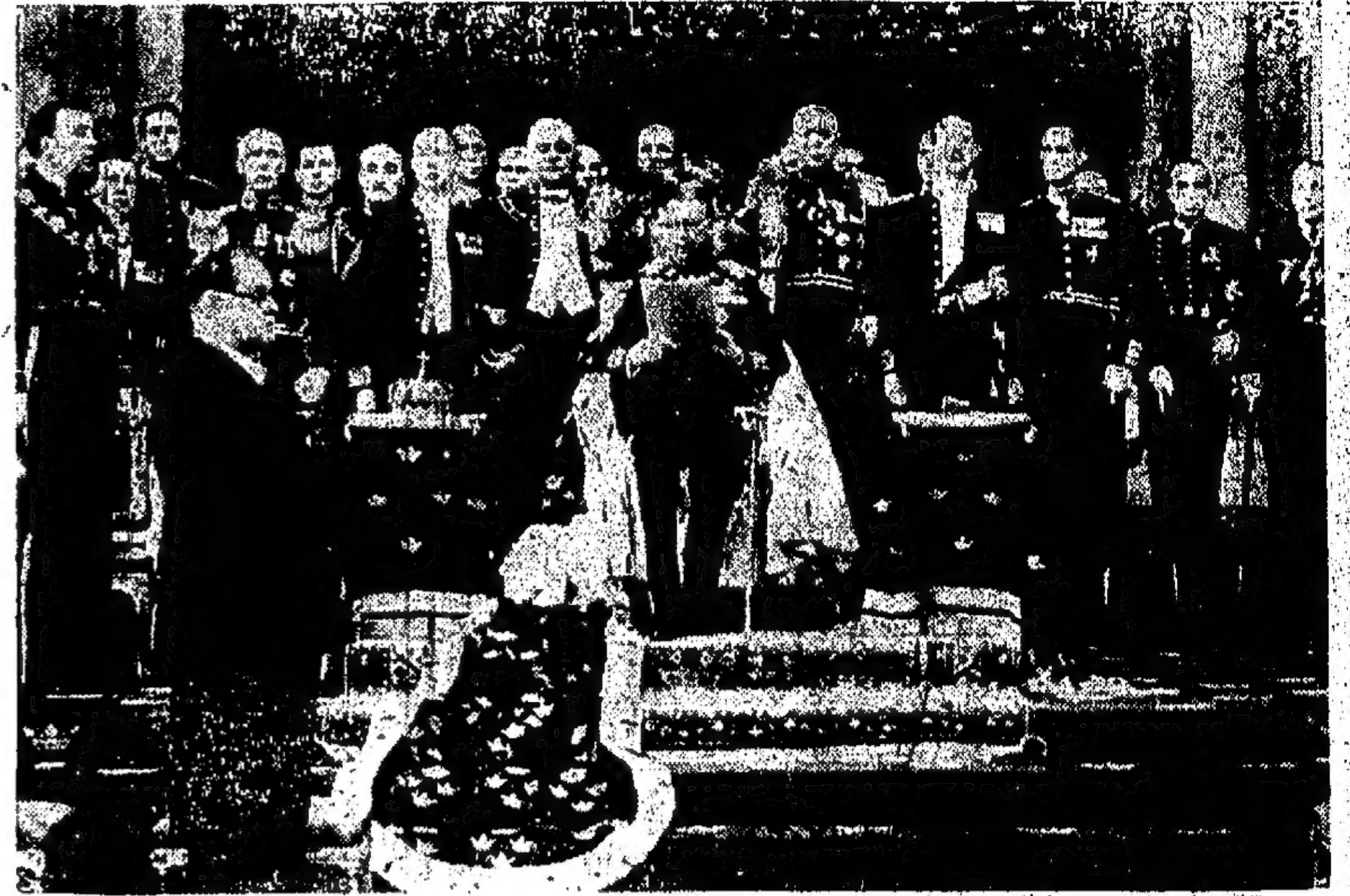
The inclusion of Morocco and Tunisia into the Atlantic defence system was demanded by the De Gaulleists.—Reuter.

PARIS TALKS

The Hague, Jan. 24. Greek and Turkish participation in the Paris talks on a European defence community may be considered after the De Gaulle meeting at the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation on February 16, said French Foreign Minister, Dr. Robert Schuman.

Dr. Schuman said that the

Opening Of Swedish Parliament



King Gustav Adolf of Sweden opened the new session of Parliament recently. Photo shows King Gustav reading the Speech from the Throne. In foreground is the Prime Minister, Tage Erlander, and on extreme left Prince Bertil. — Express Service.

PROPOSAL FOR WORLD
COURT CONSIDERATION
OF MEMBERSHIP ISSUE
Deadlock In The UN

Paris, Jan. 24. Five Latin-American States today proposed asking the International Court at The Hague to help them end the deadlock over the applications of 16 countries to join the United Nations.

Nine countries have been kept out by Russia's veto in the Security Council and five Communist countries have been barred.

The Latin-American resolution, submitted to the Political Committee, would ask the International Court to give an advisory opinion on:

1.—What standards should be accepted in interpreting the results of the Security Council's votes on the admission of new members, and

2.—Whether the veto can keep out those who gained seven or more votes in the Security Council.

The Committee also has before it the Soviet and Peruvian proposals aimed at overcoming the deadlock.

Russia has proposed block consideration of 14 applications, omitting those of Vietnam and South Korea.

Peru's resolution, already amended, called for consideration of each of the 16 applications on its own merits.

RUSSIAN VIEWS

Applicants would be invited to submit to the Security Council and the General Assembly evidence to show that they were peace-loving.

Russia today accepted an Argentine amendment to the Soviet resolution, calling for the Security Council to report back on the matter to the General Assembly during the present session — expected to end about February 5.

The Soviet delegate, M. Jacob Malik, said that the Soviet resolution envisaged favourable consideration of all 14 applicants listed.

The population in the States in question numbered about 112,000,000 people.

"What a great stride that would be toward universalising the United Nations," M. Malik said.

He would not dwell on the application of the "buffer regime" of South Korea, he said.

The Korean question had already been deferred by the

Holland Denies
Arms Charge

The Hague, Jan. 24. Authoritative circles here yesterday denied newspaper reports from Indonesia that the Dutch Government was smuggling arms to New Guinea.

The reports had said that arms and troops were being smuggled to Dutch New Guinea by way of Manila.

"That the Dutch Government is implicated in arms smuggling is an allegation too foolish to discuss," authoritative circles here said.

"Holland exercises sovereignty over New Guinea and that obliges her to take all measures required by normal exercises of authority, including the maintenance of law and order."—Reuter.

Hundreds
Of Cattle
Frozen In
Blizzards

Chicago, Jan. 24. South Dakota ranchers found cattle frozen to death in deep snow today after the winter's worst blizzard which left 18 people dead in the Mid-West.

The numbing cold began to moderate in Iowa and Dakota, and United States weather forecasters promised some relief from the cold throughout most of the Mid-West.

Transportation in the northern tier of the States was reduced to normal as roads and rail lines were cleared. At Pierre, South Dakota, the first passenger train since Monday arrived early today.

Ranchers who went into the fields today found many cattle dead. Some of them reported losses as heavy as 100 head.

At Des Moines, Iowa, the airport was re-opened for airline travel after workers had spread limestone over the icy runways.

Throughout the Upper Mid-West, however, many roads and highways are still dangerously icy.

Temperatures hovered around the zero mark overnight in the area.

The latest death attributed to the storm and cold was that of Thor Fosheim, 75, a rancher who was found frozen to death in a field near his home.

Meanwhile, rescuers have resumed searches for the bodies of the missing missing men who were killed in the blizzard.

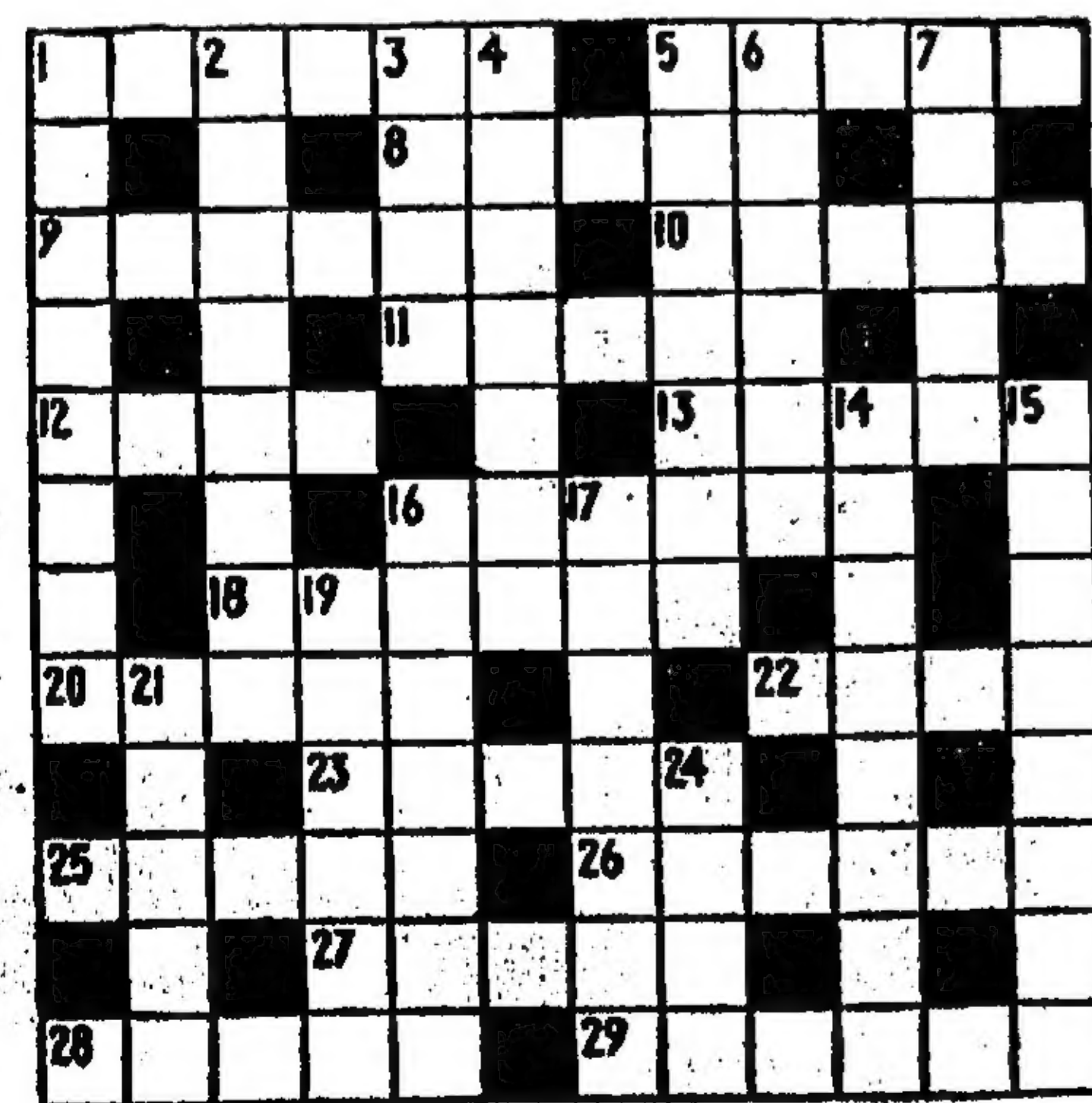
High winds, blizzards, snow-drifts, and other weather conditions are still causing difficulties.

Students Strike

Khartoum, Jan. 24. A strike of school children in Khartoum today led to the closure of schools in the city.

The strike was in protest against the government's policy of closing schools during the winter holidays.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS
- 1 Narrative poem (6).
 - 2 Deluge (5).
 - 3 Mix-up (5).
 - 4 Alfresco meal (6).
 - 5 Of birth (5).
 - 6 Sent (3).
 - 7 Ancestor (4).
 - 8 Elephant's long pointed tusk (6).
 - 9 Distinct (6).
 - 10 Puzzle (6).
 - 11 Arson (5).
 - 12 Slope (4).
 - 13 Strip of leather (5).
 - 14 Terrible (6).
 - 15 Race (6).
 - 16 Rule (6).
 - 17 Avast (5).
 - 18 Box (6).
- DOWN
- 1 Makes a detour (8).
 - 2 Tear (8).
 - 3 Among (4).
 - 4 Settles (7).
 - 5 Legislator (7).
 - 6 Monkey-nut (6).
 - 7 Trail (5).
 - 8 Soothing drug (3).
 - 9 Hangs (8).
 - 10 Shaken (7).
 - 11 Mixture (7).
 - 12 Make certain of (6).
 - 13 Shrink (6).
 - 14 Sharp pain (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1. Fable; 2. Flood; 3. Mix-up; 4. Picnic; 5. Birth; 6. Sent; 7. Ancestor; 8. Tusk; 9. Distinct; 10. Puzzle; 11. Arson; 12. Slope; 13. Strip of leather; 14. Terrible; 15. Race; 16. Rule; 17. Avast; 18. Box. Down: 1. Makes a detour; 2. Tear; 3. Among; 4. Settles; 5. Legislator; 6. Monkey-nut; 7. Trail; 8. Soothing drug; 9. Hangs; 10. Shaken; 11. Mixture; 12. Make certain of; 13. Shrink; 14. Sharp pain.

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HOW JUST ARE THE POLICE COURTS?

IN the ante-rooms of London's police courts, as the courts open for business in the morning, there exists a kind of uneasy camaraderie between the police and their prisoners.

Cigarettes are fumblingly exchanged, and when lit are tugged at urgently by those waiting in the wings before appearing in dock and witness-box.

If the answer to this question is fairly given, the prisoners can, if they have experience of the courts, fairly assess — to within a week or two in the case of prison sentences, to within a few

shillings in the case of fines — what is likely to be their fate when they are tried.

For within set limits there is a range of penalties to meet each crime; and each magistrate appears to work to a kind of "pattern of punishment" which, within those limits, is as highly individual as his hair style.

12,000 CASES

IN the last two and a half years I have listened to upwards of 12,000 cases being tried by some 16 magistrates. What is the abiding impression left by this experience?

It is that seeming anomalies in the dispensation of justice occur with disconcerting frequency.

Too often it seems not the gravity of the crime which decides the punishment, but one magistrate's conception of the gravity of that crime upon one particular morning.

From his seat in the Press box, JOHN CLARKE watches closely and objectively the day-to-day administration of justice in London. He says: "Each magistrate appears to work to a pattern of punishment as highly individual as a hair style." Is this true also of our police courts in Hongkong?

Take one or two recent instances. First, two cases heard in the same week in different courts.

In one case, a driver's mate, aged 22, pleaded guilty to stealing articles valued at 15s. from an unattended car.

In the other a 20-year-old apprentice-fitter was charged with stealing 95lb of gun-metal valued at £8, from his employers. He, too, entered a guilty plea.

Against each of these two young men there were two previous convictions.

The man who stole £8 worth of gun-metal from his employers was fined £10, with an alternative of 42 days' imprisonment if he could not raise the money.

The man who stole 15s. worth of goods from the car of a stranger was sentenced to six months and not given the alternative of paying a cash price for his crime.

Had these cases been tried, each in the other court, would the penalties imposed have been the same? One can only wonder.

PRISON OR FINE?

THIS is the height of the shop-lifting season, for the sales are on. Let us therefore look at two shoplifting cases.

On succeeding days two women, one aged 68, the other 38, stole goods to the same value—£3 13s. 7d.—from London stores.

Both were brought to court, both pleaded guilty.

The first was fined £3; the second was fined £10, and ordered to pay three guineas costs.

On one particular day, two shoplifters who each had one previous conviction for this crime were charged in different courts with stealing a number of small articles. They were both women, one aged 44, the other 47. The first was sent to prison for 21 days; the other went down for six weeks—just twice as long.

In the case of fines it might be argued that having regard to different financial circumstances, a different pattern of punishment is inevitable.

Where the penalty is imprisonment, that argument is less easy to apply. If the punishment fits the crime in the one case, can it be said to do so in the other, in the instances I have cited?

The differences lay in the patterns of punishments fixed consciously or otherwise in the minds of the different magistrates, they clearly did not lie in the actual crimes.

Magistrates are human beings. I have frequently been filled with pleasure at the warmth of humanity displayed and dispensed from the bench. But being human, they exhibit from time to time human weaknesses.

I cannot recall a single instance of magisterial bias against a prisoner as an individual, however unattractive a character the prisoner may have possessed. But I know magistrates to whom certain categories of crime appear to be particularly repugnant and who may be relied upon to come down more heavily than their colleagues on the bench, whose anathemas lie elsewhere in the charge-sheet.

Again because they hear so many cases, such endless repetition of seedy feeble excuses, magistrates are always in danger, I think, of judging one case by the sum of their experience of all others in that category. When this happens the small details that make each case, for all its similarity to others, such a highly individual matter, tend to get lost sight of.

IS IT JUSTICE?

EXTRANEOUS matters, too, may have a bearing upon the punishments imposed. I have known magistrates, quite evidently in a lenient mood (and how fortunate for prisoners when by sheer chance they encounter a magistrate in such a mood), put right out of humour by an impudent or stupid defendant. The next case called has faced a magistrate in a very different mood.

Is justice done, then, in the police courts? It depends upon one's interpretation of the word. Generally speaking, criminals do not go free and the innocent do not go to gaol.

THEY MAKE A FUSS OVER A SCREEN KISS

By Ronald Roper

LONDON, Jan. 17. THERE has been quite a bit of unnecessary fuss over a screen kiss—claimed to be the "frankest ever" in a British picture and one which must have slipped past censors who might, of course, have been so enthralled that they forgot to look at their stop-watches.

The kiss is that given by 22-year-old French-Arabian film discovery Kerima to Trevor Howard in the long-awaited Carol Reed production, "An Outcast of the Islands." Whatever super-siren value this embrace may have for impressionable patrons in well-upholstered seats, the star herself lost no opportunity of deglamourising it with a torrent of pidgin but matter-of-fact English as soon as she flew in to London from Paris for the premiere.

"It is just a job of work," she said. "Carol Reed, directing, said he wants a love scene of passion, so I play what he wants. When Carol says 'Sad,' I am sad; when he says 'Happy' I am happy; 'Kiss,' I kiss!"

"The big sapphire ring—my engagement finger? Oh, it must not fool you, I have no boy-friends. Perhaps, one day, I fall in love...."

And a pair of large, wistful eyes beneath even darker brows take on a slightly troubled look as a jewelled hand comes up to finger the Southern Cross around her neck. It had taken no less than a Carol Reed edict to remove this family heirloom from its wearer while on the set. She even bathes with it on. "It is a fetish," she explains with a quick smile. "I wear it from when I am seven."

Inevitably there are opinions about this latest Carol creation. Some critics reckon that the film is all technique and little story; others that the strong meat of Conrad's ruthless, moving drama, set in the East Indies, has been successfully brought into the menu with sufficient lighter fare to make a wide appeal. The film was shot mainly in Borneo and Ceylon, though some scenes are authentic Javanese.

Most people will agree that Reed has not been too pre-occupied with creating the powerful atmosphere of a human story to give full weight to Conrad's often fine prose. For his principals he is well served not only by Kerima and Trevor Howard but by Ralph Richardson and Robert Morley.

★

"ROYAL JOURNEY,"

the Canadian National Film Board's official record of Princess Elizabeth's Canadian-USA tour, is welcomed here as one of the best films of its kind to come to

the screen. Wherever it is shown the triumph of the Royal couple's progress will become self-evident in pictorial retrospect.

The grandeur of Canadian scenery is equally well captured, and a fairytale sleigh ride through a snow-mantled forest seems almost too idyllic to be true. Informalities—including President Truman's famous "Thank you, dear," as the Princess leaves a platform full of celebrities in Washington—serve admirably to humanise the record, while a fittingly emotional note is struck in a farewell scene as Newfoundlanders sing Auld Lang Syne on a gall-swept quay to the outline of the Royal liner homeward bound.

★

WHEN we were on the brink of educational cuts a little while ago one of the arguments in favour of that British education authorities are no longer content to teach the Three Rs but have steadily expanded them to 500. At least two of the many "fringe" subjects—ballroom dancing and theatre management—have evidently survived the Horeburgh axe, although Government subsidies permit tuition to be given at extremely low rates.

But few will deny that it is a healthy sign that plenty of young women in full-time jobs are anxious to prove Tyne Gathrie wrong in his view that ballet is on the wane in this country.

These girls from factories and offices in the London area are keen members of an L.C.C. ballet instruction class. They frankly admit that they haven't much chance of making a career of it. A few may become instructresses themselves, most will get parts in pantomimes or as dancers in other productions, but all find pleasure in "keeping slim" and graceful in an enjoyable manner.

Costs are kept to a minimum. Most expensive item is generally silk tights (£3 to £4), but black ones can be had for 12s. and are usually worn for practice. Shoes and other necessities range from £1 down to a few shillings and the taxpayer helps to keep fees to as little as 10s. for tuition spread over a year.

The latest L.C.C. venture—its theatre management course—is just advertised. Backed by the Arts Council, it offers lectures by experts—some of them well-known in Stage circles—on theatre publicity, accountancy, taxation, control of bars, printing and company law.

★

THERE are great expectations of the Covent Garden production of "Wozzeck," opera with a Freudian theme conceived by Buchner, who died at 24 before Freud was born. It was first performed in Berlin in 1925, and the man who conducted then, Erich Kleiber, is coming to London.

This is the one opera we enthusiasts have been asking to see here, says Scott Goddard, "and once we have seen it we shall have to find another stick with which to beat Covent Garden at their own game."

It is claimed for Buchner that he raises what might otherwise pass for the story of a sordid murder from the level of the gutter to that of the surgery. It is alleged against Alban Berg, the composer, that his music stops short of that "expression of the inexpressible" which the performance of Wozzeck demands.

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SAILINGS	To
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"VAN HEUTZ" Jan. 25th Singapore, Penang & Belawan Deli	
"TJAWANG" Jan. 25th Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar	
"TJALENGKA" Feb. 6th Singapore, Mauritius, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, S. Africa & S. America	
"TASMAN" Feb. 9th Japan	
"TJULUWAH" Feb. 13th Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar	
"TJIBODAR" Feb. 15th Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar	
"TJISADANE" Feb. 16th Japan	
"TASMAN" Feb. 21st Singapore, Penang & Belawan Deli	
"TJAWANG" Feb. 25th Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar	
"TJIPONDOK" Mar. 5th Djakarta, Tjirebon, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar	
"TJISADANE" Mar. 6th Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & S. America	
"TIPANAR" Mar. 7th Manila, Singapore & S. Africa	
"TJULUWAH" Mar. 15th Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar	
"TJIKAMPK" Mar. 23rd Djakarta, Tjirebon, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar	
"BOISEVAIN" Mar. 23rd Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa & S. America	
"VAN HEUTZ" Mar. 28th Singapore, Penang & Belawan Deli	
"TJAWANG" Mar. 31st Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar	
"TJIBODAR" Apr. 14th Djakarta, Tjirebon, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar	
"TJULUWAH" Apr. 15th Singapore, Penang & Belawan Deli	
"TASMAN" Apr. 25th Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar	
"TJAWANG" Apr. 30th Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar	
"TJIPONDOK" May 2nd Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa & S. America	
"TJULUWAH" May 15th Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar	

ARRIVALS From

"TIPANAR" Jan. 25th S. America, Africa, Singapore & Manila	
"TJALENGKA" Feb. 6th Japan	
"TASMAN" Feb. 9th Penang, Belawan Deli & Singapore	
"TJULUWAH" Feb. 10th Macassar, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar	
"TJISADANE" Feb. 12th S. America, E. & S. Africa Singapore & Manila	
"VAN HEUTZ" Feb. 25th Penang, Belawan Deli & Singapore	

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American Analysis Of Japanese Trade Prospects

Washington, Jan. 24.

The short-term prospects of a continued Japanese trade expansion appear to be favourable, but over a long run they would depend on continued intensive economic activity and world trade, the Federal Reserve Bulletin said today.

The Bulletin is issued monthly by the Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the central banking system of the United States.

Stressing Japan's extreme dependence on foreign trade, the Bulletin said that the further recovery of Japanese trade would also depend largely on the introduction of fiscal, credit and exchange rate policies designed to maintain the competitive position of Japanese exports.

"It is not clear that the inflationary pressures which retarded Japanese recovery prior

to the Dodge stabilization programme may not again hamper expansion in production and trade," it said.

"The short-run prospects of continued Japanese trade expansion appear to be favourable.

"Over a longer run, the external position of Japan will depend on the maintenance of high levels of economic activity and world trade."

It said that plans for economic development in Asia and the development of new sources of food and industrial raw materials to replace Chinese and Manchurian sources should help to bolster the Japanese economy.

A TRIBUTE

Acknowledging the resourcefulness of Japanese commercial and industrial interests, the Bulletin said "The constant plea for protection from Japanese competition in other countries attest to the ability of Japan to penetrate foreign markets and to create a demand for Japanese products."

The article said that the termination of American aid to Japan last June had presented Japan with the fundamental problem of reducing the imbalance of trade with the United States.

This problem would tend to become increasingly critical in the event of a settlement of the Korean war, as more than half Japan's dollar-earning exports were special procurement deliveries to the United Nations Command.

It said that a larger volume of Japanese trade with the Sterling Area might result from the new financial agreement concluded last September with Britain.

WAR CLAIMS

But as Japan's holdings of Sterling were unconvertible in dollars, her exports to the Sterling Area might be limited by her inability to obtain the desired amounts of imports from those earnings.

The Bulletin said that substantial transfers of foreign exchange would be required to service the various external claims against Japan arising from the war.

As a further expansion of the Japanese trade was of critical importance, it was imperative that they find monetary and exchange policies should be in place to meet the claims.

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Japan's Import Policy

Tokyo, Jan. 24.

The Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry hopes to step up Japan's imports from Pound Sterling areas and has scheduled talks next week for that purpose.

The Kyodo news agency reported today that the Trade Ministry seeks to fix quarterly or yearly quotas of imports from Australia, India, New Zealand, Hong-kong and Britain.

The object is to pare Japan's mounting Pound reserve.—Reuter.

Japanese Membership In IMF

REPLY AWAITED

Washington, Jan. 24.

Japan is expected to reply soon to a suggestion by the International Monetary Fund that the Japanese quota in the IMF be set at \$250,000,000.

This was the figure arrived at by IMF officials after consultation with Japanese representatives here and in Tokyo.

If accepted, it would set a pattern also for Japan's quota in the World Bank, which traditionally has placed the quota of a member at the same figure as the Fund.

The importance of the quota figure to a member country is that it governs the voting power and borrowing capacity of the country concerned.

Japan comes in at the \$250,000,000 figure, which will be eighth in the Bank and Fund hierarchy.

The top quota is that of the United States, which is assessed at \$2,750,000,000. Others higher than Japan would be the United Kingdom, China, France, India, Canada and the Netherlands.

The general rule applied by the Fund and Bank is that a nation may borrow no more in foreign exchange during any single year than 25 per cent of its quota. This would mean Japan could get up to \$62,500,000 hard-currency loans any year for development projects approved by the Bank and Fund.

The Fund, in arriving at a quota, takes into account the historic pattern of trade for the country concerned. In the case of a country such as Japan, which is expected to be one of the larger traders in the world market, the quota is permitted to be larger than in the case of a country with comparatively small world trade interests.

IMF officials said the Japanese had given no indication yet whether they found the figure agreeable.—United Press.

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US Dominant Factor In World Economics

Review By Experts

London, Jan. 24.

Report to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations on "Measures for International Economic Stability" has been issued.

The report was prepared by five experts who were requested by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to formulate and analyse "practical ways" of reducing the international impact of economic recessions and to give attention to concerted international action to reduce fluctuations in the volume of trade and in the prices of primary commodities, and thus to moderate the swings in the terms of trade of under-developed countries which accompany such movements.

Considering what may happen after the present period of recession and inflation, the authors say:

"If a future recession of the size and duration of that of 1930's had to be contemplated, we would be unable to suggest measures that would make much difference to its international impact and which at the same time might be regarded as practicable or acceptable."

They assume, however, that every large industrial country would seek to act in accordance with the full employment pledges embodied in the United Nations Charter and in other national and international instruments. That assumption, it is noted, would still leave the way open for recessions whose international impact might present other countries with very serious problems.

MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

Three specific kinds of recommendations for international action, as "small insurance premiums against recessions" are made by the group. They are:

(1) International commodity agreements (such as multilateral quota systems or buffer stocks) to reduce the impact of short-run swings in the demand and supply of primary products;

(2) Expanded long-term lending by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to help prevent the setback to national development programmes that would be caused by a drop in export receipts and in private international investment;

(3) Larger international monetary reserves, provided through the International Monetary Fund, to offset short-run fluctuations in foreign exchange receipts.

It is pointed out by the experts that the economic principles on which these recommendations are based are already familiar. But no international machinery can be effective unless the great industrial countries, and especially the United States, provide the necessary leadership.

REAL DANGER

Economic fluctuations in the United States, it is believed, are the real danger to world economic stability, because of that country's dominant position in international trade and payments, and because of institutional and economic factors which make the United States more sensitive to internal fluctuations.

As an instance, the experts note that during the United States recession of 1937-38, merchandise imports declined by 36 per cent. Today, a similar recession would mean a reduction of United States dollar receipts by the rest of the world (over a two-year period) of as much as \$10,000,000,000 compared with about \$20,000,000,000 excluding military aid.

The report adds that present levels of gold and dollar reserves in most countries, together with such assistance as the International Monetary Fund and other agencies can provide with the existing resources, quota provisions and policies, are quite inadequate to support any serious drop in dollar receipts. Nor are the resources of the International Bank adequate for the anti-recession task they would assign it.

The report is the third in a series of major economic reports prepared by United Nations experts. In the two previous reports, "National and International Measures for Full Employment" (December, 1949), and "Measures for the Economic Development of Under-Developed Countries" (May, 1951), proposals were made for far-reaching changes in the organization and policies of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund.

PANEL OF EXPERTS

While agreeing with the broad economic analysis in the previous report on full employment, the experts reporting in the present study point out that the specific proposals they themselves put forward differ significantly from those in the previous report.

The group included: Mr. James W. Angell, Professor of Economics and Executive Officer of the Department of Economics, Columbia University; Mr. G.D.A. MacGillivray, Fellow of St. John's College, and Reader in Economics, University of Cambridge; and Mr. H. S. G. Mahalanobis, Secretary, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Government of India.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning was valued at \$358,455. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

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K. W. 100

D. W. 100

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1952.



Goose That Laid A Golden Egg

Melbourne, Jan. 24.
A goose arrived in Melbourne for the table of John Smith. In the bird's gizzard, Smith found seven pieces of gold weighing about a pennyweight and worth about 15 shillings. Also in the gizzard were two lengths of copper wire and a dozen pieces of quartz.
Smith is now trying to find where the bird was fattened.—Reuter.

ALGER HISS DEMANDS NEW TRIAL

New York, Jan. 24.
Alger Hiss, serving five years in prison, sought a new trial today on the charge that he had conspired with a presumed Soviet spy ring. He asserted he had new evidence.

Hiss was tried twice in two of the most celebrated trials of recent U.S. Court history. A first jury disagreed over his guilt or innocence and was discharged.

A second jury convicted him two years ago of lying when he denied ever giving State Department secrets to Whittaker Chambers, self-styled courier for the spy ring.

The motion for a third trial was filed in Federal Court. It cited five points which Hiss said were not considered at his last trial.

Hiss once was a top aide in the State Department and was among the late President Roosevelt's right hand men at the Yalta Conference. He was prominent at the San Francisco meeting which set up the United Nations.

He always insisted that he was innocent and said he knew Chambers only slightly during his years in Washington.

Hiss' attorney, Chester Lane, the third he has retained during his long fight—said that in his opinion the five points cited in the new motion would have won Hiss an acquittal.—Associated Press.

BLANKET OF SNOW COVERS KOREA BATTLE FRONTS

Seoul, Jan. 25.
A blanket of fresh snow covered the battle-scarred of the Korean warfront today (Friday) as the 20th month of hostilities began with both ground and air action stalled.
The snows began about noon yesterday, blanketing almost all Communist territory and limiting Allied fighter bombers to lean targets.

In 348 effective sorties, the United Nations claimed only nine Red supply vehicles were damaged, and 42 rail cuts made almost all before the snow started.

Alleged Soviet pilots, flying over the lighter bombers, did not sight a single Red warplane. The ground action was equally light.

One Allied raiding party northwest of Koryung reported a fire-fight with an enemy force that grew to two platoons before withdrawing.

Another UN raiding party was heavily engaged West of Chongju and fought for an hour under a rain of Red small arms fire and grenades. Associated Press.

KILLING TIME
Tokyo, Jan. 25.

The United Nations Command today accused the Communist truce delegates of "killing time" until their next offensive or waiting for the Allies to give in "out of sheer exasperation".
Broadcasts to Korea said the Red negotiators at Panmunjom were now content to play a waiting game, the deadlocked issues of military armistice reconstruction and prisoner exchange. The Communist delegates do not have authority to negotiate at this time.

Their attitude is readily seen in the talks dealing with Agenda Item 3—concrete arrangements for an armistice. Meetings this past week have been cut as short as 15, 10 and even six minutes a day. This is an overt admission from the Communist leaders that right now they do not expect anything to happen. And when the Communists decide there is no sense talking, there is no clearer indication that the armistice negotiations are now in a complete state of paralysis.

The Voice of UN said the Reds ignored the United Nations Command.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Will-ee!"

Dramatic Rescue Of Disabled Junk

The dramatic story of the rescue of a fishing junk in distress south-east of Hongkong on January 26 last year was related by Mr D. A. L. Wright before the Chief Justice, Sir Gerard Howe, sitting in Admiralty Jurisdiction in the Supreme Court this morning.

Mr Wright, instructed by Mr A. el Arculli, represented Chang Tai-wong and Ip Shing-on, managing owners of fishing junks M85F and M21F, respectively, who claimed \$40,000 for salvage services rendered to fishing junk Fu Yang No. 1, approximately 85 knots to the south-east of Hongkong.

Counsel said that no appearance had been entered on behalf of the owners of the Fu Yang.

Mr Wright said the facts were that the fishing junk was in distress and flew the necessary signals. The Fu Yang was an outgrowth of a complaint by the UN Command that the Communists had not taken measures to protect Allied prisoners they held from air attack.

The Reds also turned over to UN staff officers a map marked with the exact location of 10 prisoner camps in North Korea and promised to furnish the pinpoint location of one other camp later.

In turn, Allied staff officers gave the Communists the exact location of the UN prisoner camps on Kije Island off South Korea, the POW hospital at Pusan and three prisoner collection stations at Yongjongsong, Chunchon and Chumunjin.—Associated Press.

Injured Soldier On Danger List

Bombardier Rowe, RA, 23-year-old soldier who was badly injured in a collision between a military ambulance and a bus at the junction of King's Road, Causeway Bay, last night, was this morning stated to be still in a dangerously ill condition.

He is in the British Military Hospital, Bowen Road, with injuries to head, ribs and chest.

Mrs Cooper, wife of an artilleryman also injured in the accident, was stated to be progressing favourably. She is in the Queen Mary Hospital.

Mrs Cooper, who is expecting a child, was being conveyed to hospital at the time of the accident.

The collision occurred about 10 o'clock last night, with such force that the ambulance overturned on its side. Both vehicles were considerably damaged.

Demented Iranian In BOAC Plane

Rome, Jan. 24.
A 30-year-old Persian disrupted a London-bound BOAC flight tonight when he tried to force his way into the pilot's compartment and fly the plane because "I am the greatest pilot of them all".

Crew members had to strap H. Varoghi of Teheran to his seat after he went berserk while the plane was flying from Rome to London. The pilot, Captain M. Davis, returned to Ciampino Airport in Rome and turned Varoghi over to a psychiatric clinic here.

The plane then left again for London.—United Press.

Acting Colonial Secretary

His Excellency the Governor has appointed the Hon. R. R. Todd to act as Colonial Secretary in addition to his other duties, with effect from January 24 and until further notice, announces the Government Gazette this morning.

Mr Churchill Likely To Face Critical House On Washington Agreement

London, Jan. 24.
Mr Winston Churchill, well-informed circles here predicted tonight, will report to the House of Commons next week on the conversations he and the Foreign Secretary, Mr Anthony Eden, had with American officials in Washington.

It is expected the Prime Minister will minimise the significance of the statements he made before Congress on Korea and that, in particular, he will make it clear that the British Government by no means supports the policy formerly recommended by General MacArthur.

He is expected to explain that he reached agreement with the Americans on the formation of a Middle East Command as soon as possible under an English General (General Sir Brian Robertson) and, according to these circles, he will confirm that England had agreed that the defence of Greece and Turkey should come under the command of General Eisenhower, and not of General Sir Brian Robertson.

The Prime Minister is expected to explain his agreement that the Supreme Naval Command in the North Atlantic should go to an American Admiral, by pointing out the significance of the concessions made by the Americans regarding the defence of the European coast and to elaborate upon such other benefits of his voyage as American steel deliveries and the assurance that American bombers based on England will not be used without the express permission of the British Government.

The Prime Minister, it is felt, will face in the House of Commons a more difficult audience than he did before his speech to the American Congress.

Opposition circles and certain groups among the Conservative majority accuse Mr Churchill of having encouraged in America the tendencies most feared in England.

They add that, in asking for American, French and Turkish forces for the Suez Canal zone, he committed an error.—France-Press.

AMERICAN TRIBUTE
New York, Jan. 24.
The Herald Tribune in a farewell to the British Prime Minister, Mr Winston Churchill, said, "It takes a Winston Churchill to accept gracefully a medal in bed."

"We hope he shakes the cold off on the way home, that his voice regains its old lustre and that his cigars never grow shorter."

As for that neck medal when he contemplates it from time to time—as we trust he will—we hope that he will be reminded of his many friends here and that New York city still owes him a parade.—United Press.

New Board Of Education

His Excellency the Governor has appointed the following as members of the Board of Education for the year 1952:

The Hon. Director of Education (Chairman) Dr. the Hon. Chau Sik Min, C.B.E., J.P. The Hon. Ngan Shing Kwen, J.P. The Hon. Rev. Ronald Owen Hall, M.C. The Hon. Brother Cassian, R.H. Chow, J.P. Leung, O.B.E., H. B. L. Dowling, O.B.E., J.P. Lawrence Radcliffe, Esq., J.P. Mrs. Ellen L. J.P. Lo Hin Shing, Esq., J.P. P. M. N. de Silva, Esq., Jr. Professor K. E. Priestley, M.A. The Rev. T. F. Ryan, S.J. Dhun Ruttonjee, Esq., J.P. The Rev. Frank Short.

Mystery Truck Disappearances In London

London, Jan. 24.
Two trucks loaded with \$20,000 worth of Cadmium—a metal used in atom research—have been stolen in London.

The Ministry of Supply reports a red and blue van carrying \$12,000 worth of the metal disappeared after being left parked in a road in Islington today.

Raiders made off with another truck load of tin and Cadmium from a garage in St Pancras on Monday.

Cadmium is used in controlling the chain reaction of an atomic pile. It is sometimes used, too, as an alloy for bearings and aeroplane engines.—Associated Press.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE
1. By coating stout paper with glue and drying it sand over it before the glue sets. 2. The bat J. Moller. 3. British Museum, connected with Oxford University. 4. Dicks of Budeau.

Living Language

Why we say Doss-house.

A "doss" is a slang word for either a sleep or a bed and a doss-house is a cheap lodging-house, such as had formerly to be registered. The word "doss" comes originally from the Latin "dorsum", a back, but in its long history it has also been "dosset", a bundle of straw, because the cheapest form of bed was a mattress stuffed with straw.

Alexander's Successor Appointed

London, Jan. 25.
Vincent Massey, first Canadian Minister to Washington and elder brother of actor Raymond Massey, has been appointed Governor-General of Canada. He is the first Canadian to hold the post.

King George VI approved the appointment today on Canada's recommendation.

Massey succeeds Field Marshal Viscount Alexander, who is to assume "other responsibilities," said Buckingham Palace.

Viscount Alexander may become Minister of Defence in the Churchill Government. Mr Churchill himself now holds that post.

Massey, born in Toronto in 1887, has an American mother, Anna Vincent Massey. His grandfather founded the Massey-Harris Company which became the largest maker of farm implements in the country.

Vincent Massey became President of this company in 1921, when he was 34, but retired to enter politics as a Liberal in 1925.

He opened the Canadian Legation at Washington in 1927, served there until 1930, and was out of public life five years. Then the Liberals returned to power in Canada, and he became Canadian High Commissioner in London. He served in London from 1935 to 1946. He has been Chancellor of the University of Toronto since 1947.—Associated Press.

EVASION OF FARES

For evading payment of ferry fare, Stephen Tennyson Young, 28, clerk, was fined \$25 by Mr R. W. S. Winter at Kowloon this morning. Defendant produced an expired monthly ticket when entering the Star Ferry Wharf yesterday.

Two other men, Yuen Kai, 25, and Chin Tak, 35, charged with evading payment of railway fare, were each fined \$40. They were stopped when leaving the gate at Yau Ma Tei Station yesterday and found to be without tickets. They admitted they had arrived from Sheung Shui.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. Programme Summary: 6:05 Children's Hour (B.C.R.) read by John Macfield. 6:30 Cantonese by Radio, given by Lee Yee-lar and S.K. Lee. 6:45 Organ Solo by Dr. G. D. Cunningham. 7:00 Time Signal. 7:05 The Mikado (Libretto by Gilbert and Sullivan) (Abridged Version) sung by the Hong Kong Radio Orchestra. 7:30 New Concert. 7:45 The Story of Robert Burns. 8:00 The Story of Scotland. 8:15 London Studio Melodica (B.C.R.) sung by Mrs. M. A. The Rev. T. F. Ryan, S.J. Dhun Ruttonjee, Esq., J.P. The Rev. Frank Short.

INTELLIGENCE TEST SOLUTION
No. 20: both sets are mathematical. Only speaking is important. No. 21: a. an animal that is covered with red and white are equally likely. b. a red and white are equally likely. c. a red and white are equally likely. d. a red and white are equally likely. e. a red and white are equally likely. f. a red and white are equally likely. g. a red and white are equally likely. h. a red and white are equally likely. i. a red and white are equally likely. j. a red and white are equally likely. k. a red and white are equally likely. l. a red and white are equally likely. m. a red and white are equally likely. n. a red and white are equally likely. o. a red and white are equally likely. p. a red and white are equally likely. q. a red and white are equally likely. r. a red and white are equally likely. s. a red and white are equally likely. t. a red and white are equally likely. u. a red and white are equally likely. v. a red and white are equally likely. w. a red and white are equally likely. x. a red and white are equally likely. y. a red and white are equally likely. z. a red and white are equally likely.

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